PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR THE PROPOSED

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PARK (STAMP)
OFF-SITE SEWER PROJECT

TOWN OF ALABAMA, GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK
TOWN OF SHELBY, ORLEANS COUNTY, NEW YORK
VILLAGE OF MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR

GENESEE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER

99 MEDTECH DRIVE
BATAVIA, NY 14020

BY

DEUEL ARCHAEOLOGY & CRM

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

DECEMBER 2015

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Review Number (if applicable): **N/A**

Lead Agency: **Genesee County Economic Development Center**

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), New York Power Authority, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)**

Phase of Survey: **Phase IA Background Research and Sensitivity Assessment**

Location Information: **Right-of-ways (ROWs) and easements along sections of West Avenue, NYS Route 63, NYS Route 77, and Crosby Road**

Minor Civil Divisions: **Town of Alabama (Genesee County)**
Village of Medina (Orleans County)
Town of Shelby (Orleans County)

Survey Area **See Attachment A: Project Map**

Length of sewermain: **53,325 linear feet (16,253 linear meters)**
Width of project area: **25 feet (7.5 meters)**

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps: ***Medina, NY* and *Akron, NY***

Archaeological Survey Overview: **N/A**

Results of Archaeological Survey: **N/A**

Results of Architectural Survey
Buildings, structures, cemeteries within project area: **To Be Determined (TBD)**
Buildings, structures, cemeteries over 50 years old to be impacted: **TBD**
Previously determined NRL or NRE buildings, structures, cemeteries, districts: **3**
Main Street Historic District (97NR01279)
New York Central Railroad Station (07341.000069)
New York Central Freight Station (07341.000078)
Identified eligible buildings, structures, cemeteries, districts to be impacted: **TBD**

Report Author(s): **Jeremy Deuel, M.A.**
Principal Investigator

Date of Report: **December 2015**

ABSTRACT

Genesee County Economic Development Center is proposing to install a pump station and approximately 53,325 linear feet (16,253 linear meters) of sewermain to service the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP). The sewermain will be installed within the right-of-ways (ROWs) and easements along sections of West Avenue, NYS Route 63, NYS Route 77, and Crosby Road in the Town of Alabama (Genesee County), the Town of Shelby (Orleans County), and the Village of Medina (Orleans County). The project area is located in the physiographic provinces of the Erie-Ontario Lowlands and the Ontario-Mohawk plain. Review of the soils information indicates that the proposed sewermain may be installed within a small section of alluvial soil on the west side of NYS Route 63 between West Shelby Road and Dunlap Road. Based on Phase IA background research, the project area is considered to have a moderate to high degree of archaeological sensitivity for precontact sites and moderate degree of sensitivity for historic sites in undisturbed contexts. During Phase IA field reconnaissance, photographs were taken to show general field conditions, archaeologically sensitive zones, and potential sensitive areas. Deuel Archaeology & CRM (DACRM) recommends that a Phase IB field investigation in the form of shovel testing be conducted within all previously undisturbed and sensitive sections of the project area to determine whether any cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the State or National Register of Historic Places will be impacted.

INTRODUCTION

On October 23, 2015, Sheila Hess, Principal Ecologist and CEO of CC Environment & Planning of Batavia, New York, contacted DACRM regarding a Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation for the proposed STAMP Off-Site Sewer Project to be located within the ROWs and easements along sections of West Avenue, NYS Route 63, NYS Route 77, and Crosby Road in the Village of Medina (Orleans County), the Town of Shelby (Orleans County), and the Town of Alabama (Genesee County). Geographic limits of the project area are shown on the USGS *Akron, NY* and *Medina, NY 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangles* (Figure 1). DACRM received notice to proceed on November 12, 2015. The lead agency for the project is the Genesee County Economic Development Center. Involved state and federal agencies include NYSOPRHP, NYSDEC, NYSDOT, the New York Power Authority, and the USACE. The Town of Alabama, the Town of Shelby, the Village of Medina, Genesee County (Planning Board and Department of Health), Orleans County, Rochester Gas & Electric, and National Grid are involved agencies. The Tonawanda Seneca Nation is also a consulting party for this project.

The project area is comprised of road shoulders, ditches, landscaped lawns, agricultural land, and wetlands, which will be impacted as necessary for the installation of a pump station and approximately 53,325 linear feet (16,253 linear meters) of sewermain within the ROWs and easements along West Avenue, NYS Route 63, NYS Route 77, and Crosby Road. The width of the project area averages about 25 feet (7.5 meters). The average construction depth of the proposed sewermain is approximately 6 feet (1.8 meters) below grade. The area surveyed by DACRM is shown in Attachment A: Project Map.

The purpose of this investigation was to gather information pertaining to the environmental and cultural setting of the project area to determine if any precontact or historic cultural resources would be affected. This was accomplished, in part, through Phase IA literature research, site file search, sensitivity assessment, and field reconnaissance. The following report details the research conducted and the results, conclusions, and recommendations of the Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Physiography

In Genesee County, the project area is located in the glacial lake area of the Ontario Lowlands, which are part of the Erie-Ontario Lowlands physiographic province. The Ontario Lowlands border the southern shore of Lake Ontario, where the elevation is 244 feet (74 meters) above sea level (USDA 1969: 172). The glacial lake area is in the western part of the county, where it extends from just north of US Route 20 northward to Oak Orchard Swamp. This area is level or nearly level and is less than 880 feet (268 meters) above sea level, the elevation of glacial Lake Warren (USDA 1969: 172 and 173).

In Orleans County, the project area is located in the southern portion of the Ontario-Mohawk plain. The southern plain is an undulating or gently rolling area that has some included belts of flat land. The elevation increases gradually southward. The relief is generally more uneven in this part of the county than in other parts. Along the southern boundary is a long, narrow belt of flat land that has small, narrow, fingerlike projections extending into the hilly area. A large part of this belt is saturated with water or is subject to inundation during some seasons (USDA 1977: 134). Elevation within the project area ranges from 540 to 680 feet (165 to 207 meters) above sea level (USGS 1981/1993; USGS 1980/1993).

Geology

During the Wisconsin glacial stage of the Pleistocene epoch, both Genesee County and Orleans County were completely covered by ice (USDA 1969: 172). Of the various types of glacial deposits, the most common that occurs and influences soil formation is glacial till. Till is a heterogeneous mixture of particles carried and deposited directly from the glacier and preconsolidated by the glacier. After the ice sheet made its farthest advance and receding began, melt water poured from the ice mass and carried with it the eroded material. The resulting features are kames, eskers, terraces, and outwash plains, each containing stratified outwash and fluvial deposits (USDA 1977: 133).

Drainage

The Niagara River, the Genesee River, and Oak Orchard Creek drain Genesee County. These streams enter Lake Ontario and are part of the drainage system of the St. Lawrence River (USDA 1969: 173). In Orleans County, drainage flows into Lake Ontario through several small streams. Oak Orchard Creek and its tributaries control the largest drainage area (USDA 1977: 135). The route of the proposed sewermain crosses Oak Orchard Creek twice and parallels the creek north of Shelby Center. Between Medina and Shelby Center, Oak Orchard Creek is deeply entrenched (Figure 1). The only mapped unit of alluvial soil within the project area occurs at the crossing of Oak Orchard Creek along the west side of NYS Route 63 between West Shelby Road and Dunlap Road (Figure 2).

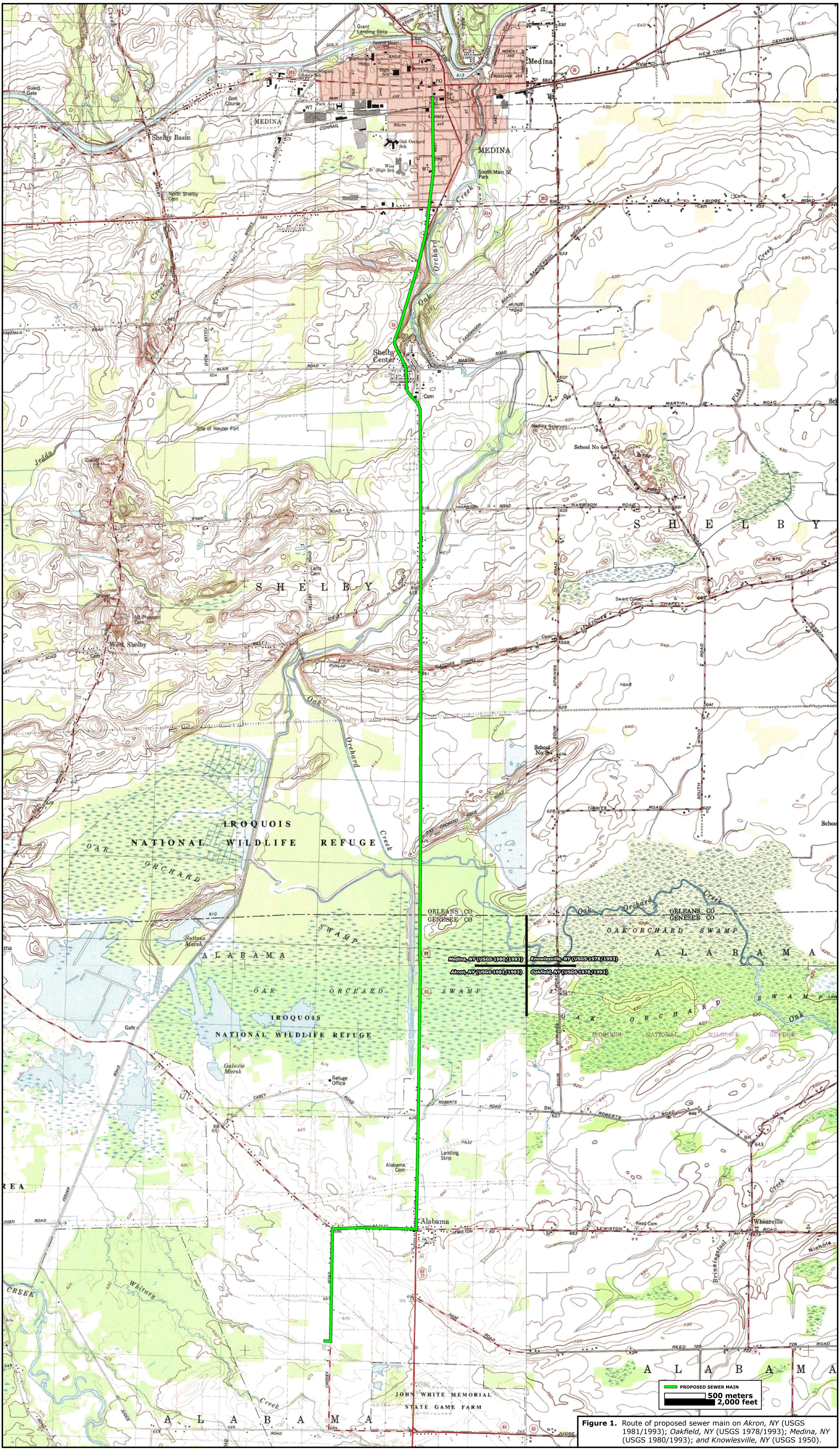

Figure 1. Route of proposed sewer main on *Akron, NY* (USGS 1981/1993); *Oakfield, NY* (USGS 1978/1993); *Medina, NY* (USGS 1980/1993); *and Knowlesville, NY* (USGS 1950).

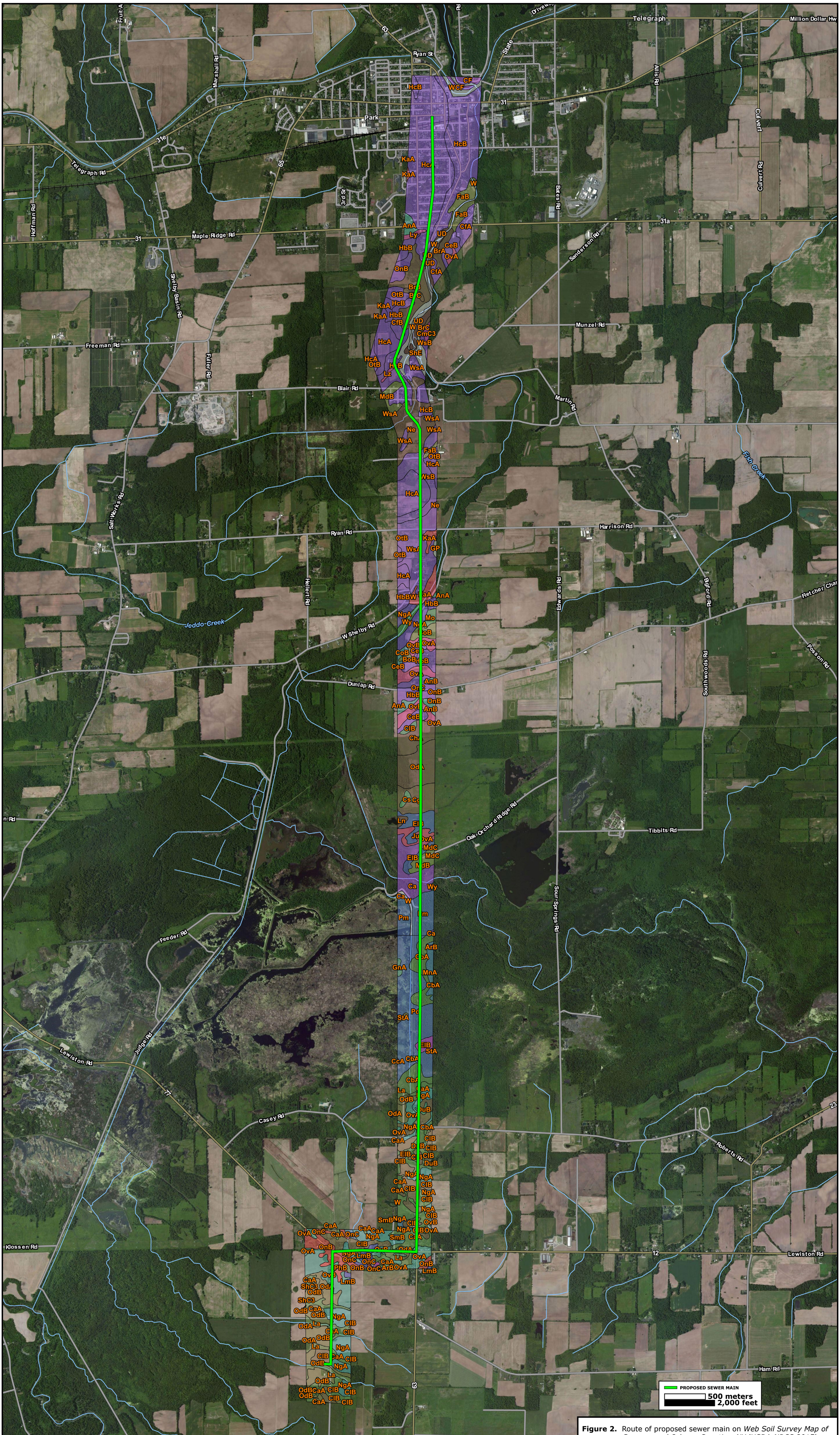

Figure 2. Route of proposed sewer main on *Web Soil Survey Map of Genesee and Orleans Counties, NY* (USDA-NRCS 2015).

Soils

According to the *Soil Survey of Genesee County, NY* (USDA 1969); the *Web Soil Survey of Genesee County, NY* (USDA-NRCS 2015); the *Soil Survey of Orleans County, NY* (USDA 1977); and the *Web Soil Survey of Orleans County, NY* (USDA-NRCS 2015); there are 48 mapped soil units along the route of the proposed sewermain (Figure 2). Table 1 summarizes the depth of the soil horizon, color, texture and inclusions, slope, drainage, and landform of each mapped soil unit.

Table 1. Mapped soil units along the route of the proposed sewermain.

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Appleton silt loam (AnA)	**Ap** 0-20 **A2** 20-41 **B** 41-76	VDkGBrn LtBrn Brn	SiLo Lo GrlSiLo	0-3	Somewhat poorly drained	Drumlins, ridges, till plains
Appleton silt loam (AnB)	**Ap** 0-20 **A2** 20-41 **B** 41-76	VDkGBrn LtBrn Brn	SiLo Lo GrlSiLo	3-8	Somewhat poorly drained	Drumlins, ridges, till plains
Bombay fine sandy loam (BoB)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-81 **C** 81-152	DkGBrn Brn RBrn	FnSaLo FnSaLo GrlLo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Hills, till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Brockport silty clay loam (BrB)	**Ap** 0-12 **A2** 12-23 **B** 23-69	DkGBrn Gry Olive Brn	SiClLo SiClLo Cl	2-6	Somewhat poorly drained	Benches, ridges, till plains
Canandaigua soils (Ca)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-76 **C** 76-152	VDkGry GBrn GBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo to VFnSaLo	0-3	Very poorly drained	Depressions
Canandaigua silt loam (CaA)	**A** 0-23 **B** 23-99 **C** 99-183	VDkGry GBrn GBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	0-2	Poorly drained	Depressions
Canandaigua mucky silt loam (CbA)	**A** 0-23 **B** 23-99 **C** 99-183	VDkGry GBrn GBrn	Mucky SiLo SiLo SiLo	0-2	Very poorly drained	Depressions
Cazenovia silt loam (CeB)	**A** 0-18 **B** 18-69 **C** 69-157	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo ClLo GrlLo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Cazenovia gravelly silt loam (CfB)	**A** 0-18 **B** 18-69 **C** 69-137	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	GrlSiLo ClLo GrlLo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Cheektowaga fine sandy loam (Cg)	**Ap** 0-23 **A2** 23-38 **B** 38-61	VDkGry Gry GBrn	FnSaLo LoFnSa LoFnSa	0-3	Very poorly drained	Depressions
Churchville silt loam (ChA)	**A** 0-23 **B** 23-74 **C** 74-152	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiCl GrlLo	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains, till plains
Claverack loamy fine sand	**A** 0-23 **B** 23-69 **C** 69-152	DkGBrn YBrn RBrn	LoFnSa LoFnSa SiCl	0-6	Moderately well drained	Lake plains
Collamer silt loam (ClB)	**Ap** 0-23 **A2** 23-56 **B** 56-97	VDkGBrn Brn Brn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	2-6	Moderately well drained	Lake plains
Cosad loamy fine sand (Cs)	**A** 0-20 **B1** 20-38 **B2** 38-61	VDkGBrn LtBrn Brn	LoFnSa LoFnSa LoFnSa	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains

KEY: Shade: Lt – Light, Dk – Dark, V - Very
Color: Brn – Brown, Blk – Black, Gry – Gray, GBrn – Gray Brown, RBrn – Red Brown, YBrn – Yellow Brown
Soils: Si – Silt, Sa – Sand, Cl – Clay, Lo – Loam, Chan – Channery
Other: / - Mottled, Grl – Gravel, Cbs – Cobbles, Pbs – Pebbles, Fn – Fine, Rts – Roots

Soils (continued)

Table 1. Mapped soil units along the route of the proposed sewermain (continued).

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Dunkirk silt loam (DuB)	**A** 0-36 **B1** 36-91 **B2** 91-107	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	2-6	Well drained	Lake plains
Elnora (Orl) loamy fine sand (ElB)	**A** 0-25 **B** 25-99 **C** 99-152	Brn YBrn Brn	LoFnSa FnSa FnSa	0-6	Moderately well drained	Beach ridges, deltas
Elnora (Gen) loamy fine sand (ElB)	**A** 0-23 **B** 23-89 **C** 89-183	DkGBrn YBrn Brn	LoFnSa FnSa FnSa	2-6	Moderately well drained	Beach ridges, deltas
Farmington silt loam (FaB)	**A** 0-18 **B** 18-36 **C** 36-61	VDkGBrn DkBrn Brn	SiLo SiLo Bedrock	0-8	Somewhat excessively drained	Benches, ridges, till plains
Hilton loam (HbB)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-76 **C** 76-152	DkGBrn RBrn Brn	Lo Lo GrlLo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Hilton loam, rock substratum (HcA)	**A** 0-20 **B1** 20-76 **B2** 76-142	DkGBrn RBrn Brn	Lo Lo GrlLo	0-3	Moderately well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Hilton loam, rock substratum (HcB)	**A** 0-20 **B1** 20-76 **B2** 76-142	DkGBrn RBrn Brn	Lo Lo GrlLo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Junius loamy fine sand (Ju)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-69 **C** 69-152	VDkGry Brn Gry	LoFnSa LoFnSa FnSa to Sa	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Deltas on lake plains
Kendaia and Appleton soils (KaA)	**A** 0-20 **B1** 20-38 **B2** 38-51	VDkGBrn LtBrn Brn	SiLo SiLo GrlLo	0-3	Somewhat poorly drained	Drumlins, ridges, till plains
Lakemont silty clay loam (La)	**Ap** 0-15 **A2** 15-25 **B** 25-38	DkGBrn Gry Brn	SiClLo SiClLo SiCl	0-3	Poorly drained	Depressions
Lima silt loam (LmB)	**A** 0-23 **B** 23-53 **C** 53-183	VDkGBrn DkBrn Brn	SiLo SiClLo GrlLo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Lyons soils (Ly)	**A** 0-25 **B1** 25-48 **B2** 48-64	VDkGry LtBrnGry GBrn	SiLo SiLo SiClLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Depressions, drainageways
Lyons soils, bedrock substratum (Lz)	**A** 0-25 **B1** 25-48 **B2** 48-64	VDkGry LtBrnGry GBrn	SiLo SiLo SiClLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Depressions, drainageways
Madrid fine sandy loam (MdB)	**A** 0-23 **B1** 23-64 **B2** 64-102	DkGBrn Brn RBrn	FnSaLo FnSaLo Lo	3-8	Well drained	Hills, till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Minoa very fine sandy loam (Mo)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-66 **C** 66-114	DkGBrn Brn GBrn	VFnSaLo LoVFnSa LoVFnSa	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Deltas on lake plains
Newstead silt loam (Ne)	**A** 0-23 **B1** 23-36 **B2** 36-61	VDkGry DkYBrn Brn	SiLo SiLo Flaggy SiLo	0-2	Poorly drained	Benches, ridges, till plains

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Soils: Si – Silt, Sa – Sand, Cl – Clay, Lo – Loam, Chan – Channery
Other: / - Mottled, Grl – Gravel, Cbs – Cobbles, Pbs – Pebbles, Fn – Fine, Rts – Roots

Soils (continued)

Table 1. Mapped soil units along the route of the proposed sewermain (continued).

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Niagara (Orl) silt loam (NgA)	**A** 0-33 **B** 33-61 **C** 61-152	DkGBrn Brn Brn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
Niagara (Gen) silt loam (NgA)	**A** 0-28 **B** 28-66 **C** 66-183	VDkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo SiLo	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
Odessa (Orl) silt loam (OdA)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-104 **C** 104-152	VDkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiCl Clto SiLo	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
Odessa (Gen) silt loam (OdA)	**A** 0-25 **B** 25-79 **C** 79-183	VDkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo Cl SiClLo	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
Odessa silt loam (OdB)	**A** 0-25 **B** 25-79 **C** 79-183	VDkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo Cl SiClLo	2-6	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
Ontario loam (OnB)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-99 **C** 99-183	DkBrn Brn Pinkish Gry	Lo GrlLo GrlLo	3-8	Well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Ontario (Orl) loam (OnC)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-97 **C** 97-152	DkGBrn Brn Brn	Lo Lo GrlLo	8-15	Well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Ontario (Gen) loam (OnC)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-99 **C** 99-183	DkBrn Brn Pinkish Gry	Lo GrlLo GrlLo	8-15	Well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Ontario loam (OtB)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-97 **C** 97-142	DkGBrn Brn Brn	Lo Lo GrlLo	0-8	Well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Ovid (Orl) silt loam (OvA)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-71 **C** 71-183	VDkGBrn Brn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo SiClLo	0-3	Somewhat poorly drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Ovid (Gen) silt loam (OvA)	**A** 0-30 **B** 30-74 **C** 74-183	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo GrlSiClLo	0-3	Somewhat poorly drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Ovid (Orl) silt loam (OvB)	**A** 0-20 **B** 20-71 **C** 71-183	VDkGBrn Brn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo SiClLo	3-8	Somewhat poorly drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Ovid (Gen) silt loam (OvB)	**A** 0-30 **B** 30-74 **C** 74-183	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo GrlSiClLo	3-8	Somewhat poorly drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Palms (Gen) muck (Pd)	**A** 0-61 **B** 61-183	Blk DkGBrn	Muck Marl	0-6	Very poorly drained	Marshes, swamps
Palms (Orl) muck (Pm)	**A** 0-86 **B** 86-183	Blk DkGBrn	Muck Marl	0-6	Very poorly drained	Marshes, swamps
Wassaic silt loam (WsA)	**A** 0-23 **B** 23-69 **C** 69-91	DkGBrn Brn RBrn	SiLo Lo Flaggy Lo	0-3	Moderately well drained	Benches, ridges, till plains

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Soils: Si – Silt, Sa – Sand, Cl – Clay, Lo – Loam, Chan – Channery
Other: / - Mottled, Grl – Gravel, Cbs – Cobbles, Pbs – Pebbles, Fn – Fine, Rts – Roots

Soils (continued)

Table 1. Mapped soil units along the route of the proposed sewermain (continued).

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Wassaic silt loam (WsB)	**A** 0-23 **B** 23-69 **C** 69-91	DkGBrn Brn RBrn	SiLo Lo Flaggy Lo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Benches, ridges, till plains
Wayland soils complex (Wy)	**A** 0-15 **C1** 15-30 **C2** 30-46	VDkGry DkGry kGry	SiLo SiLo SiLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Flood plains

KEY: Shade: Lt – Light, Dk – Dark, V - Very
Color: Brn – Brown, Blk – Black, Gry – Gray, GBrn – Gray Brown, RBrn – Red Brown, YBrn – Yellow Brown
Soils: Si – Silt, Sa – Sand, Cl – Clay, Lo – Loam, Chan – Channery
Other: / - Mottled, Grl – Gravel, Cbs – Cobbles, Pbs – Pebbles, Fn – Fine, Rts – Roots

Expected Depth of Potential Cultural Deposits

Based on review of the *Soil Survey of Genesee County, NY* (USDA 1969); the *Web Soil Survey of Genesee County, NY* (USDA-NRCS 2015); the *Soil Survey of Orleans County, NY* (USDA 1977); and the *Web Soil Survey of Orleans County, NY* (USDA-NRCS 2015); the Wayland soils complex (Wy) is the only mapped unit of alluvial soil with the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits along the route of the proposed sewermain. Wayland soils complex occurs at the crossing of Oak Orchard Creek along the west side of NYS Route 63 between West Shelby Road and Dunlap Road (Figure 2). The Wayland series consists of deep, nearly level, poorly drained soils on flood plains. These soils formed in alluvial sediment, mainly of silt and, to a lesser extent, sand and clay. Wayland soils are frequently flooded, and the water table is near the surface for long periods (USDA 1977: 64). The depth to the water table ranges from 0 to 6 inches (0 to 15 cm) (USDA-NRCS 2015).

Although alluvial soils may have the potential for deeply buried cultural resources, the proposed sewermain will briefly intersect Wayland soils at only one location on the west side of NYS Route 63. The high water table associated with Wayland soils should limit the depth of potential cultural deposits. Therefore, DACRM recommends that shovel test pits (STPs) excavated in the mapped unit of alluvial soil extend 1 meter deep or until the water table is encountered.

In addition to the mapped unit of alluvial soil, Palms muck (Pd and Pm) occurs along the route of the proposed sewermain. In Genesee County, Palms muck (Pd) has an A-horizon ranging from 0 to 24 inches (0 to 61 cm) in depth. In Orleans County, Palms muck (Pm) has an A-horizon ranging from 0 to 34 inches (0 to 86 cm) in depth. However, this soil occurs in swamps and marshes with little potential for precontact occupation. Most precontact sites within the limits of Oak Orchard Swamp and the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge are located on terraces above the wetlands.

The remainder of the project area has no alluvial or other soils with the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits. Based on the representative profiles of the remaining mapped soil units, potential cultural deposits are expected to occur within the A-horizon at a depth up to 22 inches (56 cm). During the Phase IB field investigation, STPs should be excavated at least 4 inches (10 cm) into culturally sterile subsoil to adequately test the A-horizon topsoil for potential cultural resources.

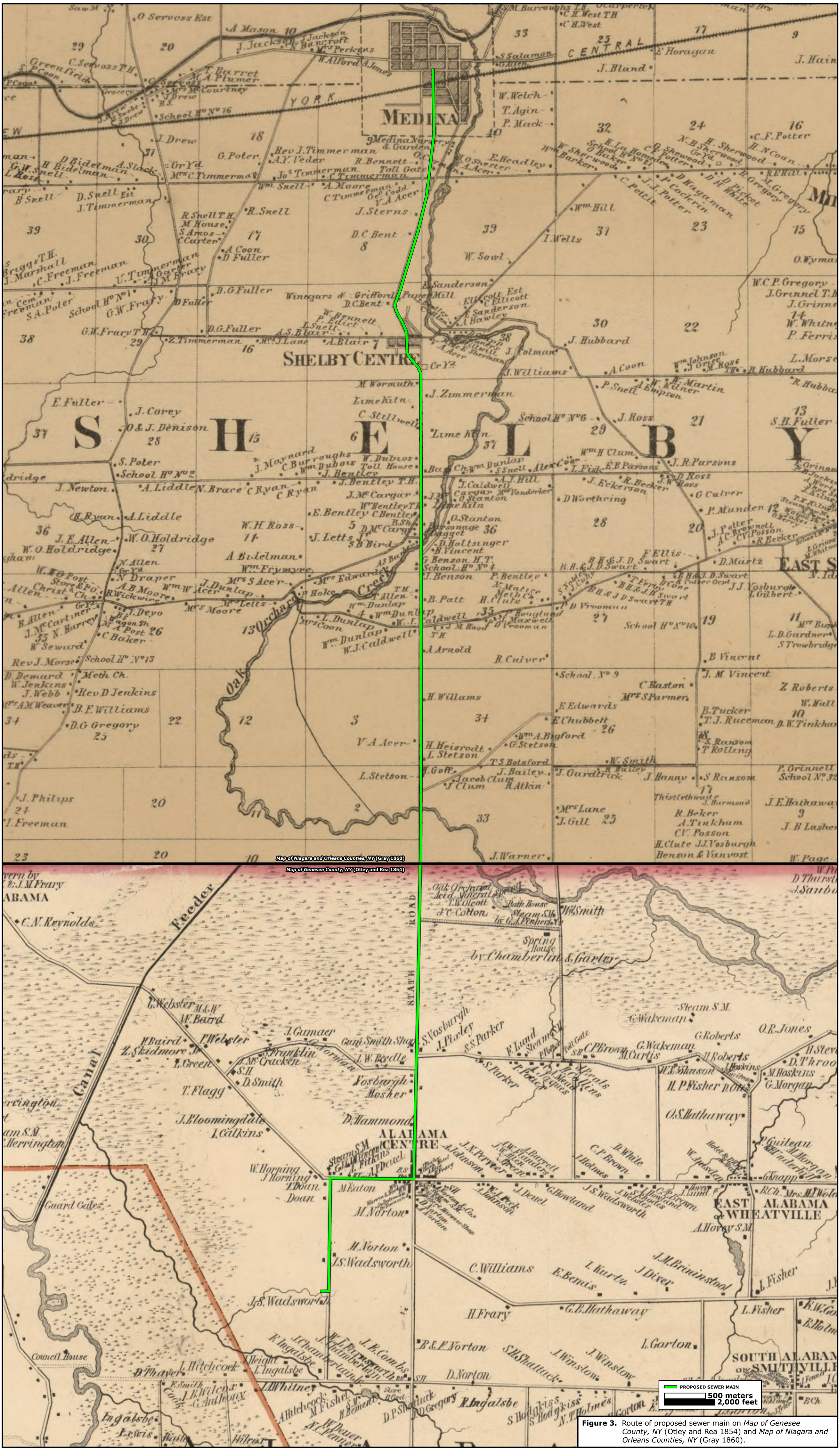

Figure 3. Route of proposed sewer main on *Map of Genesee County, NY* (Otley and Rea 1854) and *Map of Niagara and Orleans Counties, NY* (Gray 1860).

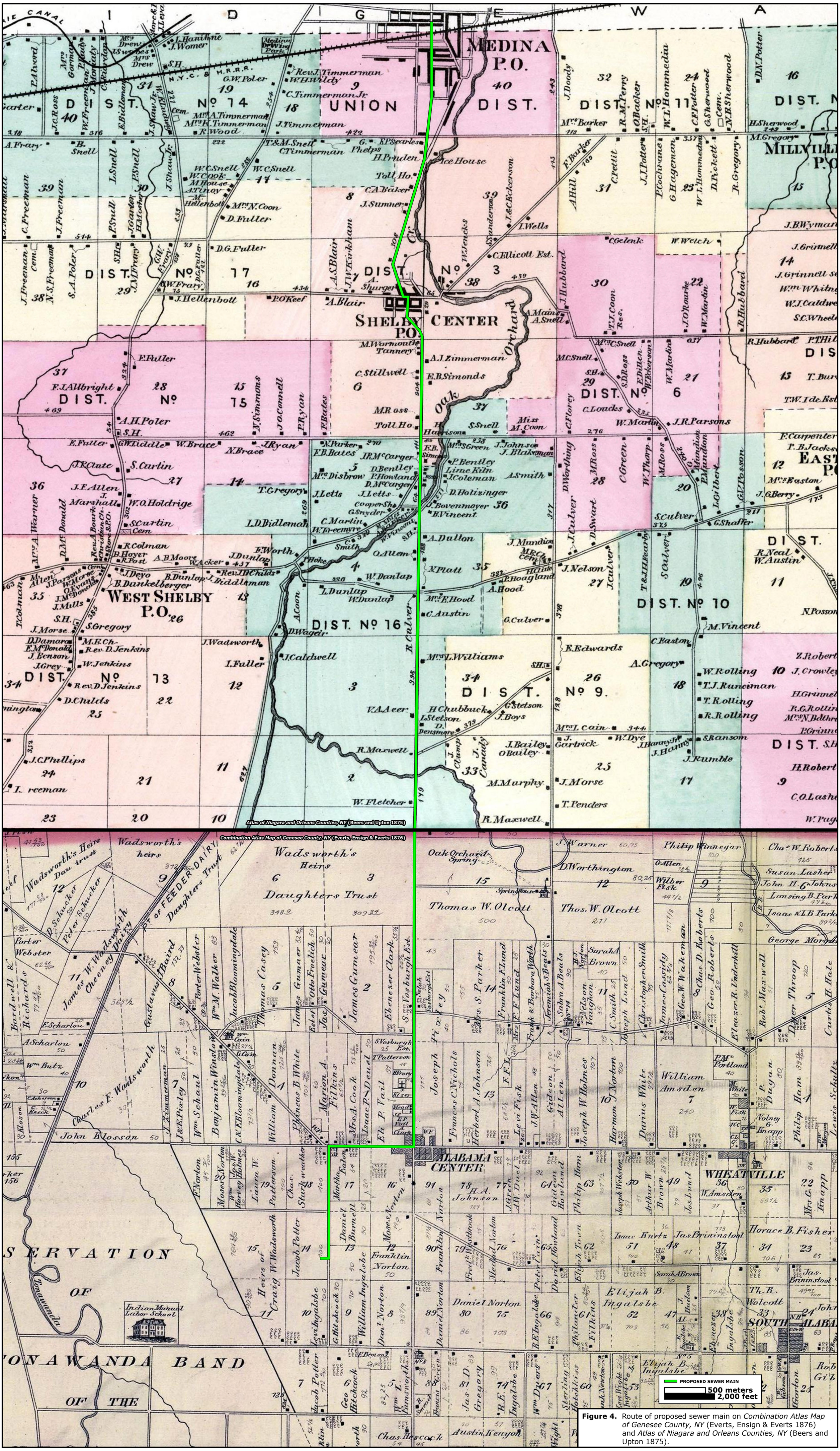

Figure 4. Route of proposed sewer main on *Combination Atlas Map of Genesee County, NY* (Everts, Ensign & Everts 1876) and *Atlas of Niagara and Orleans Counties, NY* (Beers and Upton 1875).

Figure 5. Route of proposed sewer main on *New Century Atlas of Genesee County, NY* (Century Map Co 1904) and *New Century Atlas of Orleans County, NY* (Ogden 1913).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prior to Euro-American settlement, the lands that would later comprise Genesee and Orleans Counties were the homeland and territory of the Senecas. Many Senecas still reside on the Tonawanda Reservation (Tonawanda Seneca Nation), located in the northwest corner of Genesee County. This reservation is one of eleven such reservations retained by the Senecas in their agreement with Robert Morris in 1797 (Beers 1890). It was from Morris' resulting new lands, known as the Morris Reserve, that the Holland Land Company made its purchase. Most of Genesee and Orleans Counties, except for a few tracts of land near the eastern borders, were part of the Holland Land Purchase (Beers 1890).

Town of Alabama

James Walsworth was the first settler on record in the Town of Alabama, arriving in 1806 (Beers 1890). Although Beers writes his name as Walsworth consistently, maps from the time period include multiple estates under the name J.S. Wadsworth (Figure 3). The Walsworth name is also corroborated by John Homer French (French 1860). Mr. Walsworth operated the first tavern (Beers 1890).

Early industries included asheries and distilleries, but professions were dominated by farming, livestock, fruit-growing, and other agricultural activities. As the number of farmsteads grew, so too did light industry. Samuel Whitcomb built the first sawmill in 1824. William Price erected a "steam saw-mill" in 1861 (Beers 1890). Tanning and blacksmithing were other occupations in Alabama from the mid-1820s onward. A hotel was built in the hamlet of Alabama Center and in the hamlet of Wheatville (Figure 3).

Although Alabama retained an agrarian character throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries, skilled laborers including masons, physicians, and a railroad engineer eventually settled in the town. Rowley & Eddy, a dealer of goods that included lumber, lath, fence-posts, doors, blinds, shingles, and coal among other things, set up shop in Alabama. Sherman S. Parker also operated a creamery in Alabama (Beers 1890).

Town of Shelby and Village of Medina

The first settler in the Town of Shelby was alleged to be Alexander Coon in 1810. Joseph Ellicott, a founding member in the Holland Land Company, sectioned off hundreds of acres in the Town of Shelby for personal profit. He was especially interested in a section of Oak Orchard Creek, where there is a useful waterfall at Shelby Center. Samuel F. Gear built a crude sawmill at this location in 1805, but Ellicott built a more permanent sawmill in 1812, and a gristmill in 1813 (Thomas 1871). With the demands of the town exceeding the mill's capacity, Colonel Andrew A. Ellicott, Joseph's nephew, built a second gristmill in Shelby Center in 1817. Just a year prior, Daniel Timmerman had opened the first tavern. Soon to follow was the first tannery in 1821, run by Justus Ingersoll. Brine springs, similar to those in Genesee County, generated other early industries with extracted minerals including sulfurous compounds, lime, magnesium, potash, and silica (French 1860). Despite these conspicuous endeavors, most pioneers were farmers.

The statewide completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 substantially expanded the local economy (Whitford 1906). Lumber became a major industry. Agriculture also expanded and became more profitable as regional markets were opened (Thomas 1871). Some salt springs were abandoned, as salt could easily be shipped on the canal. Quarries were opened

HISTORIC CONTEXT (continued)

instead, many along the canal itself. Limestone outcrops along Oak Orchard Creek were also mined (French 1860).

In the Village of Medina, David E. Evans constructed buildings around private improvements on a dam and raceway on Oak Orchard Creek that fed the canal. Evans also established a flourmill in 1825 (Thomas 1871). A brewery, hotel, blacksmith, and foundry soon followed. Sandstone underlying Medina was excavated for building material (French 1860). With the expansion of industry and proximity to the canal, settlement in Medina increased rapidly.

Railroads further stimulated the economy of Medina. As the industries of the early 19th Century faded, agriculture began to dominate. A general progression from subsistence farming toward professional and corporate farming developed, and would remain the chief industry for many years to come.

MAP ANALYSIS

Comparison between the historic maps, the topographic map and the soil survey map reveals an agricultural and residential landscape that has endured since the 1800s with subtle yet significant changes. During the first half of the 19th Century, relatively small family farmsteads were being established in and around the project area. Throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries, Alabama, Shelby, and Medina experienced population, industrial, and commercial growth. Over the last 30 years, however, many of the small family farmsteads have given way to consolidated corporate farms, and the shops and cottage industries of the 19th Century have mostly disappeared. Currently, there are some houses and buildings less than 50 years old adjacent to the project area. However, several more houses and barns remain to provide an architectural representation of the area's history.

Map-Documented Structures

Analysis of Figures 1-5 reveals the presence of several map-documented structures (MDSs) along the route of the proposed sewermain. However, only the old railroad grade of the New York Central/Conrail Railroad appears to be within the project area along West Avenue near the north end of the project area. MDSs adjacent to the project area include houses, farmsteads, churches, shops, cemeteries, schoolhouses, sulphur springs, mineral wells, toll houses, a toll gate, a paper mill, a lime kiln, and a railroad station (Figures 3-5).

ANTHROPOGENIC ALTERATIONS, FEATURES, AND PRIOR GROUND DISTURBANCES

The project area consists primarily of road shoulders, landscaped lawns, agricultural fields, and wetlands. The route of the proposed sewermain will cross under roads, driveways, parking lots, culverts, and railroad tracks. Much of the project area exhibited evidence of anthropogenic influence in the form of excavated ditches, road cuts, road fill, and culverts. However, until the alignment of the proposed sewermain has been finalized, the degree to which prior ground disturbance will impact the Phase IB field investigation cannot be determined.

SITE FILE SEARCH

DACRM performed a search of the NYSOPRHP and New York State Museum (NYSM) files in an effort to locate reported precontact and historic sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 2). The site file search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and the National Register Eligible listing (NRE) (Table 3). In addition, previous surveys conducted in the vicinity of the project area were also reviewed (Table 4).

Table 2. Sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area.

NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE in meters and feet	Time Period	Site Name (Site Type)	Status
03701.000008	-	1,478 meters 4,850 feet (SW)	Precontact	Site ANR-S (camp site)	Undetermined
03701.000041	ANR-169	389 meters 1,275 feet (SW)	Precontact	Delmar (stray find)	Undetermined
03701.000065	IRQ-017H	1,372 meters 4,500 feet (E)	19th Century	Sour Springs Complex (cabin, farm, tavern, toll)	Undetermined
03701.000078	IRQ-021H	1,425 meters 4,675 feet (SE)	Historic	Form missing (unlisted site type)	Undetermined
03701.000079	IRQ-023H	183 meters 600 feet (E)	Historic	Cephas Eves House (site form missing)	Undetermined
03701.000080	IRQ-024H	472 meters 1,550 feet (E)	Historic	John Urbaniak Farmstead (site form missing)	Undetermined
03701.000081	IRQ-022H	1,227 meters 4,025 feet (SE)	ca 1851	Franklin Lund Steam Sawmill (sawmill)	Undetermined
03701.000082	IRQ-026H	1,189 meters 3,900 feet (SW)	post-1875	Leon Kawacz Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000097	IRQ-025H	1,074 meters 3,525 feet (SW)	post-1875	Arthur Casey Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000107	UB 304	1,097 meters 3,600 feet (SW)	No information	Tonawanda Indian Site (unlisted site type)	Undetermined
03701.000140	UB 4333	152 meters 500 feet (SE)	Early to Middle Woodland	STAMP Precontact 1 (village)	Undetermined
03701.000141	UB 4334	404 meters 1,325 feet (SE)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 2 (village)	Undetermined
03701.000142	UB 4329	244 meters 800 feet (SW)	Early Archaic	STAMP Precontact 3 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000143	UB 4380	221 meters 725 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 4 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000144	UB 4381	343 meters 1,125 feet (SW)	Late Archaic	STAMP Precontact 5 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000145	UB 4382	1,029 meters 3,375 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 6 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000146	UB 4383	587 meters 1,925 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 7 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000147	UB 4384	411 meters 1,350 feet (SW)	Late Archaic (Lamoka)	STAMP Precontact 8 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000148	UB 4385	335 meters 1,100 feet (SW)	Early to Middle Woodland	STAMP Precontact 9 (village)	Undetermined
03701.000149	UB 4386	328 meters 1,075 feet (SW)	Early to Middle Woodland	STAMP Precontact 10 (village)	Undetermined
03701.000150	UB 4387	328 meters 1,075 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 11 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000151	UB 4388	503 meters 1,650 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 12 (camp)	Undetermined

SITE FILE SEARCH (continued)

Table 2. Sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (continued).

NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE in meters and feet	Time Period	Site Name (Site Type)	Status
03701.000152	UB 4389	648 meters 2,125 feet (SW)	19th to 20th century	STAMP 13 Site (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000153	UB 4390	876 meters 2,875 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 14 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000154	UB 4391	594 meters 1,950 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 15 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000155	UB 4392	777 meters 2,550 feet (SW)	Historic	STAMP 16 Site (artifact scatter)	Undetermined
03701.000156	UB 4393	991 meters 3,250 feet (SW)	Early to Late Archaic	STAMP Precontact 17 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000157	UB 4394	1,547 meters 5,075 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 18 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000158	UB 4395	1,273 meters 4,175 feet (SW)	19th to 20th century	STAMP 19 Site (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000159	UB 4396	785 meters 2,575 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 20 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000160	UB 4397	450 meters 1,475 feet (SW)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 21 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000161	UB 4398	853 meters 2,800 feet (SE)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 22 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000162	UB 4399	564 meters 1,850 feet (SE)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 23 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000163	UB 4400	625 meters 2,050 feet (SE)	Historic	STAMP 24 Site (site form missing)	Undetermined
03701.000164	UB 4401	328 meters 1,075 feet (SW)	Historic	STAMP 25 Site (site form missing)	Not eligible
03701.000165	UB 4407	30 meters 100 feet (SE)	Historic	STAMP 26 Site (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000013	IRQ-058P	1,425 meters 4,675 feet (E)	Precontact	Iroquois NWR (stray chert flake)	Undetermined
07309.000014	IRQ-049F	1,539 meters 5,050 feet (W)	Early Archaic to Woodland	Forrestel Site (camp/village)	Undetermined
07309.000015	IRQ-O46P	107 meters 350 feet (W)	Precontact	Prehistoric Site (drill/chert flakes)	Undetermined
07309.000019	IRQ-037P	1,532 meters 5,025 feet (W)	Precontact	North Feeder Site (unlisted site type)	Undetermined
07309.000021	IRQ-039H	1,417 meters 4,650 feet (W)	Historic	Historic Site (site form missing)	Undetermined
07309.000027	IRQ-045H	38 meters 125 feet (E)	ca 1838	Aaron Cornish Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000028	IRQ-047H	274 meters 900 feet (W)	ca 1865	Volney A. Acer Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000029	IRQ-048H	84 meters 275 feet (E)	pre-1850	James Gilson Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000030	IRQ-051H	15 meters 50 feet (W)	ca 1872	Richard H. Grimshawe Farm (farmstead/camp)	Undetermined
07309.000031	IRQ-052H	549 meters 1,800 feet (E)	ca 1869	Dennis Dinsmore Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000032	IRQ-053H	785 meters 2,575 feet (E)	pre-1875	J. Canady Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000033	IRQ-054H	869 meters 2,850 feet (E)	ca 1875	J. Boys Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined

SITE FILE SEARCH (continued)

Table 2. Sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (continued).

NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE in meters and feet	Time Period	Site Name (Site Type)	Status
07309.000034	IRQ-055H	1,044 meters 3,425 feet (E)	pre-1875	H. Chubbock Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000035	IRQ-056H	1,189 meters 3,900 feet (E)	pre-1875	G. Stetson Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000036	IRQ-057H	1,234 meters 4,050 feet (E)	1945	Valentine Tomczak Camp (hunting camp)	Undetermined
07309.000037	IRQ-059H	1,608 meters 5,275 feet (E)	ca 1875	School #9 (school/hunting camp)	Undetermined
07309.000058	IRQ-084P	610 meters 2,000 feet (W)	Precontact	Prehistoric Site (stray chert biface)	Undetermined
07309.000060	IRQ-087P	1,295 meters 4,250 feet (W)	Precontact	Prehistoric Site (lithic debitage)	Undetermined
07309.000062	IRQ-101H	30 meters 100 feet (W)	pre-1875	Sarah C. McCargar Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
07309.000079	IRQ-089P	107 meters 350 feet (W)	Woodland	Prehistoric Site (camp/village)	Undetermined
07309.000080	IRQ-091P	518 meters 1,700 feet (E)	Precontact	Prehistoric Site (lithic scatter)	Undetermined
07309.000082	NYSM 11098	15 meters 50 feet (NW)	Precontact	Former Nimo Building (stray chert flake)	Not Eligible
07341.000008	-	130 meters 425 feet (NW)	1830-1850	Possible Historic Burial Ground (cemetery)	Undetermined
07341.000083	NYSM 11099	229 meters 750 feet (NE)	Precontact	Butts Memorial Park Site (stray chert flakes)	Not Eligible
07341.000084	NYSM 11100	328 meters 1,075 feet (NE)	Precontact	Medina 1 Site (stray chert biface)	Not Eligible
07341.000085	NYSM 11101	328 meters 1,075 feet (NE)	ca 1940 to present	Medina 2 Site (house/midden)	Not Eligible
07341.000112	-	1,113 meters 3,650 feet (NE)	pre-1860	Medina Shester-Shisler Farmhouse	Not Eligible
-	NYSM 2383	145 meters 475 feet (E)	Late Woodland	Forrestal (village)	No information
-	NYSM 4403	Along West Ave near north end	Precontact	Earthwork	No information
-	NYSM 4412	Along NYS Route 63	Precontact	Traces of Occupation	No information
-	NYSM 6053	1,052 meters 3,450 feet (W)	Precontact	Rockshelter	No information
-	NYSM 8224	427 meters 1,400 feet (E)	Precontact	Earthwork	No information
-	NYSM 8225	Along NYS Route 63	Precontact	Traces of Occupation	No information

SITE FILE SEARCH (continued)

Table 3. NRL or NRE properties within or adjacent to the project area.

NYSOPRHP Site #	NRL/NRE #	Distance from APE in meters and feet	Time Period	Site Name (Site Type)
-	97NR01279	Along West Avenue near north end	Historic	Main Street Historic District
07341.000069	-	76 meters 250 feet (NE)	Historic	New York Central Railroad Station
07341.000078	-	122 meters 400 feet (NW)	1905	New York Central Freight Station

Table 4. Previous surveys in the vicinity of the project area.

Report #	Project Review #	Phase of Survey	By	Date of Survey	Sites Identified/Additional Work Recommended
44	99PR02987	IA/IB	Dean & Barbour	February 2000	No sites/no additional work
51	01PR02209	IA/IB	RMSC	March 2001	4 sites/no additional work
156	10PR01963	IA	DACRM	March 2010	No sites/Phase IB recommended
156	10PR01963	IB	UB	April 2013	26 sites/Phase II recommended

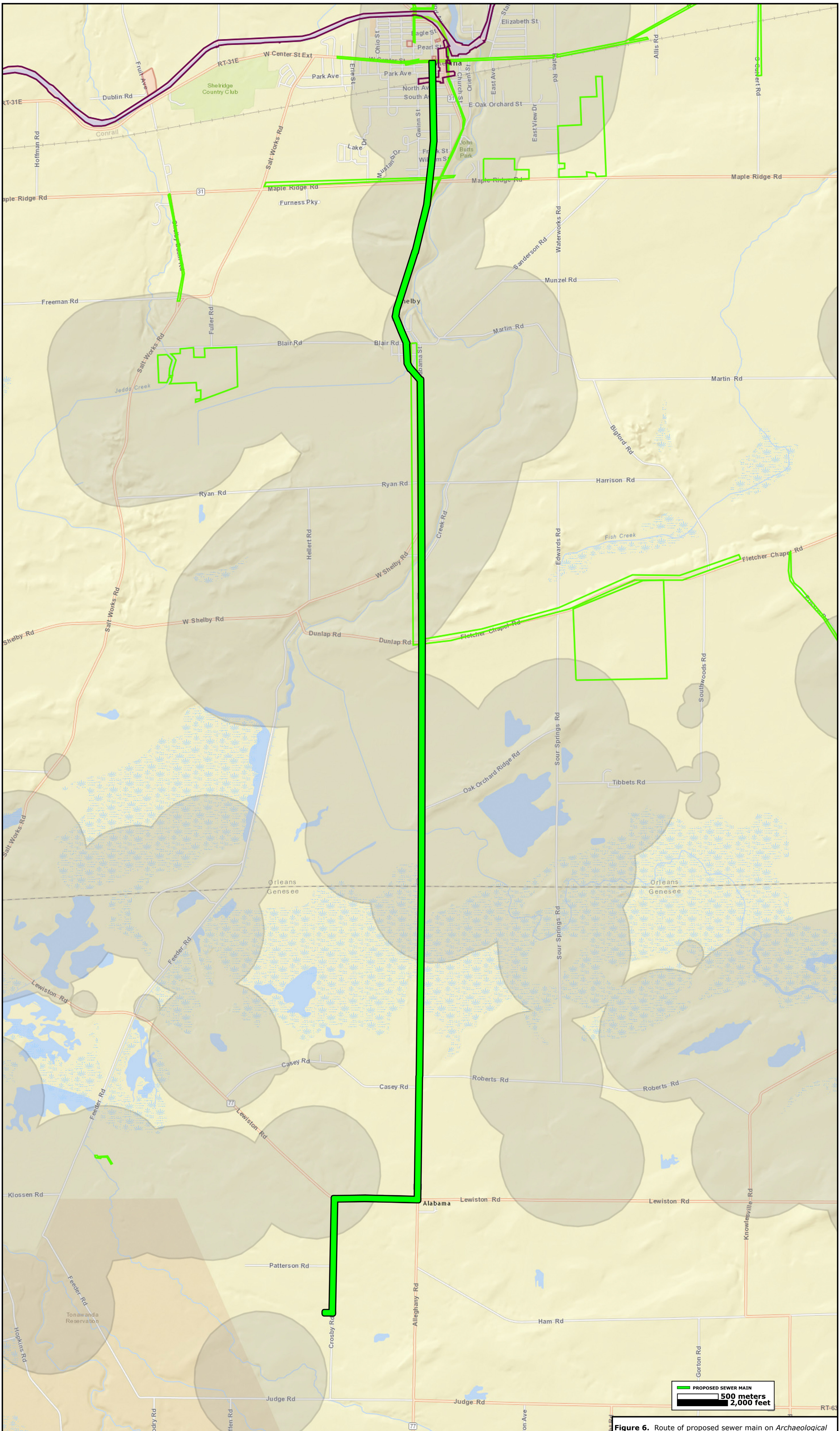

Figure 6. Route of proposed sewer main on *Archaeological Sensitivity Map* (https://cris.parks.ny.gov. 2015).

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

According to the *Archaeological Sensitivity Map* (Figure 6), the majority of the project area is located within archaeologically sensitive zones. The site file search produced 40 precontact sites and 29 historic sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 2). NRL and NRE properties within or adjacent to the project area consist of the Main Street Historic District (97NR01279), the New York Central Railroad Station (07341.000069), and the New York Central Freight Station (07341.000078). These properties are located at the north end of the project area along West Avenue in Medina (Table 3). Four (4) previous Cultural Resource Investigations have been conducted within and adjacent to the project area (Table 4). The University at Buffalo identified 26 sites during the Phase IB investigation for the proposed Western New York Science & Technology Advance Manufacturing Park (10PR01963). The Rochester Museum and Science Center identified 4 sites during the Phase IA/IB investigation for the reconstruction of sections of NYS Routes 31, 31A, 31E, and 63; and bridge rehabilitation (01PR02209). The portion along NYS Route 63 between the Village of Medina and Shelby Center was shovel tested on both sides of the road (Figure 6). Finally, Dean & Barbour conducted a Phase IA/IB survey within the current project area on the east side of NYS Route 63 between Fletcher Chapel Road and Alabama Road (99PR02987).

PRECONTACT

Native American precontact sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area include 17 camp sites, 6 stray finds, 5 village sites, 3 lithic scatter/chert debitage sites, 2 camp/village sites, 2 earthworks, 2 traces of occupation, 2 unlisted site types, and 1 rockshelter. These sites range from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods. No precontact burials have been reported within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius. Portions of NYSM areas 4403, 4412, and 8225 are the only sites that extend into the project area along West Avenue and NYS Route 63.

In the archaeologically sensitive zones, the project area is considered to have a high degree of sensitivity for precontact sites ranging widely from stray finds to village sites. In addition, the project area is considered to be environmentally sensitive for precontact sites ranging from stray finds to village sites on terraces above wetlands and streams outside the archaeologically sensitive zones. Few precontact sites are anticipated within wetlands. The varying degrees of archaeological sensitivity are shown in Attachment A: Project Map.

HISTORIC

Historic sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area include 14 farmsteads, 5 sites with no site form, 1 farmhouse, 1 house and midden site, 1 hunting camp, 1 hunting camp/schoolhouse site, 1 cabin/farmstead/tavern/toll booth site (Sour Springs Complex), 1 sawmill, 1 farmstead/camp site, 1 artifact scatter, 1 cemetery and 1 unlisted site type. These sites date from the early 19th Century to the mid-20th Century. No historic sites have been reported within the project area.

Review of the historic maps indicates several MDSs along the route of the proposed sewermain. However, only the New York Central/Conrail railroad tracks are located within the project area along West Avenue in Medina. The project area is considered to have a moderate degree of sensitivity for historic sites in the vicinity of MDSs. Potential historic cultural resources are expected to be in the form of artifacts and features associated with 19th Century and 20th Century MDSs.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The project area will be impacted as necessary for the installation of a pump station and 53,325 linear feet (16,253 linear meters) of sewermain within the ROWs and easements along portions of West Avenue, NYS Route 63, NYS Route 77, and Crosby Road. The width of the project area is anticipated to be a maximum of 25 feet (7.5 meters). The average construction depth of the proposed sewermain is approximately 6 feet (1.8 meters) below grade. A pump station will be installed within the Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park along Crosby Road. The pump station will not impact any buildings or structures over 50 years old. No other permanent above-ground structures are anticipated along the route of the proposed sewermain.

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

On December 7, 2015, the principal investigator and one field technician conducted Phase IA field reconnaissance. At that time the temperature was in the 40s with mostly cloudy skies. Field conditions were damp. Photographs were taken to document general field conditions along the route of the proposed sewermain (B: Photos 1-11), archaeologically sensitive zones (B: Photos 1-6 and 11), and potential sensitive areas (B: Photos 7-10).

PHASE IB RECOMMENDATIONS

After the alignment of the proposed sewermain has been finalized and site plans are available, DACRM recommends that a Phase IB subsurface investigation in the form of shovel testing be conducted. For the 48,250 +/- linear feet (14,707 +/- linear meters) of proposed sewermain to be located in archaeologically sensitive zones and potentially sensitive areas, the project area should be shovel tested at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals. No shovel testing is recommended for the remaining 5,075 +/- linear feet (1,547 +/- linear meters) of proposed sewermain to be installed outside the archaeologically sensitive zones and potentially sensitive areas. In addition, no shovel testing is recommended within wetlands or areas of prior ground disturbance. All STPs should be excavated into at least 4 inches (10 cm) of culturally sterile subsoil, and soil should be screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth. STPs excavated in previously undisturbed areas of alluvial soil should extend 1 meter deep or until the water table is encountered.

Additional photographs should be taken to show general field conditions, field methodology, building or structures over 50 years old to be impacted by the project, archaeological features, and/or the current conditions of any archaeological sites identified during the Phase IB investigation. The results and recommendations of the field investigation should be incorporated into a Phase IB report to be submitted to the NYSOPRHP and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation for review and comment.

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ATTACHMENT A

Project Map

MEDINA WWTF

GLENWOOD LAKE

N

STAMP SANITARY SEWER PUMP STATION TO MEDINA WWTF

STAMP SITE

PS

Medina, NY (USGS 1980/1993)

Knowlesville, NY (USGS 1978/1993)

Akron, NY (USGS 1981/1993)

Oakfield, NY (USGS 1978/1993)

SEWERMAIN IN SENSITIVE ZONE

SEWERMAIN IN POTENTIALLY SENSITIVE ZONE

SEWERMAIN OUTSIDE SENSITIVE ZONE

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION AND ANGLE

500 meters
2,000 feet

ATTACHMENT A: 1
Project Map (DACRM 2015). From *Drawing Number S-01* (Clark Patterson Lee 2014).

ATTACHMENT B

Photographs

Photo 1. Facing north from the intersection of the Conrail Railroad tracks and West Avenue showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.

Photo 2. Facing south from the intersection of the Conrail Railroad tracks and West Avenue showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.

Photo 3. Facing northwest from the intersection of Alabama Street and NYS Route 63 in Shelby Center showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.

Photo 4. Facing south from the intersection of Alabama Street and NYS Route 63 in Shelby Center showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.

Photo 5. Facing north along NYS Route 63 near the border between Orleans County and Genesee County showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.

Photo 6. Facing south along NYS Route 63 near the border between Orleans County and Genesee County showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone. The Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge is in the background of the photo.

Photo 7. Facing north from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Alleghany Road in Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone due to the presence of several historic buildings and proximity to precontact sites identified by the University at Buffalo during the Phase IB field investigation for the STAMP project.

Photo 8. Facing east from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Alleghany Road in Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.

Photo 9. Facing south from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Alleghany Road in Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.

Photo 10. Facing west from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Alleghany Road in Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.

Photo 11. Facing south along Crosby Road showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.